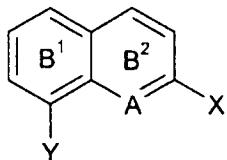


IN THE CLAIMS

The status of each claim in the present application is listed below.

Claims 1-11: (Canceled).

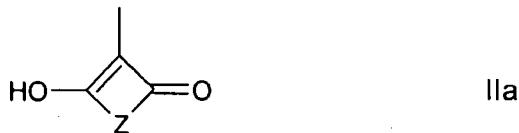
12. (New) A method of crystallizing organic pigments, comprising crystallizing an organic pigment in the presence of a compound represented by formula I:



wherein

A is =N-;

X is methyl or a radical of the formula IIa:



Y is an R radical or a radical of the formula IIb:

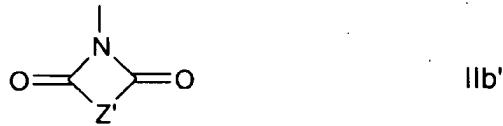


with either X being a radical of the formula IIa or Y being a radical of the formula IIb;

R is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -COOH, -COO<sup>-</sup>N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -COOR<sup>6</sup> or -COR<sup>6</sup>;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup><sup>-</sup>, -CO- or -SO<sub>2</sub>- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and acetyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup><sup>-</sup> or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> or R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which contains the nitrogen atom and may contain further hetero atoms;

R<sup>5</sup> is a radical of the formula IIb':



R<sup>6</sup> is one of the R<sup>1</sup> alkyl radicals;

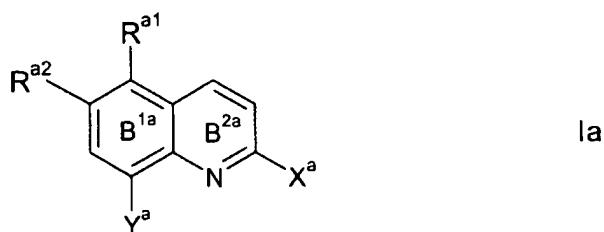
R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

Mc is an alkali metal ion;

Z and Z' are each independently arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, and

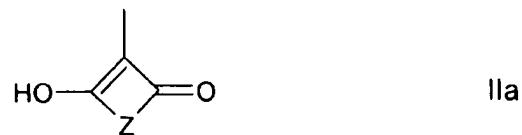
the rings B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> may each be independently additionally substituted by one or more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen.

13. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the compound represented by formula I is represented by formula Ia:

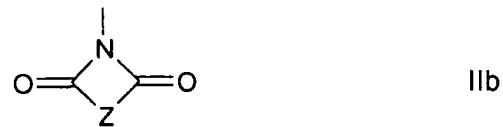


wherein

X<sup>a</sup> is methyl or a radical of formula IIa;



Y<sup>a</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or a radical of the formula IIb



with either X<sup>a</sup> being a radical of the formula IIa or Y<sup>a</sup> being a radical of the formula IIb;

$R^{a1}$ ,  $R^{a2}$  are each hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or a D radical, although  $R^{a1}$  can be a D radical only when X is methyl and  $R^{a2}$  can be a D radical only when X is a radical of the formula IIa;

D is -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> or -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>;

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are each independently hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in each case be interrupted by one or more -O- or -NR<sup>7</sup>- moieties; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z is arylene which may be substituted by one or more of halogen, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup> and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl, and the rings B<sup>1a</sup> and B<sup>2a</sup> may each be independently additionally substituted by halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl at different positions than  $R^{a1}$  and  $R^{a2}$ .

14. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein X is a radical of the formula IIa and Y is an R radical.

15. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein X is methyl and Y is a radical of the formula IIb.

16. (New) The method of Claim 14, wherein Z is tetrachlorophenylene.

17. (New) The method of Claim 15, wherein Z is tetrachlorophenylene.

18. (New) The method of Claim 14, wherein B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> are unsubstituted.

19. (New) The method of Claim 15, wherein B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> are unsubstituted.

20. (New) The method of Claim 14, wherein B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> are substituted once by-SO<sub>3</sub>H.

21. (New) The method of Claim 15, wherein B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> are substituted once by-SO<sub>3</sub>H.

22. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the organic pigment is a quinophthalone pigment.

23. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted in an organic solvent.

24. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted in a mixture of an organic solvent and water.

25. (New) The method of Claim 23, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol, ether alcohol, ether, ketone, carboxylic acid, carboxamide, carboxylic ester, alicyclic hydrocarbon or aromatic hydrocarbon.

26. (New) The method of Claim 24, wherein the organic solvent is an alcohol, ether alcohol, ether, ketone, carboxylic acid, carboxamide, carboxylic ester, alicyclic hydrocarbon or aromatic hydrocarbon.

27. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the amount of the compound represented by formula I is from 0.1 to 15% by weight based on the amount of the organic pigment.

28. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the amount of the compound represented by formula I is from 1 to 10% by weight based on the amount of the organic pigment.

29. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted at from 25 to 160°C.

30. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallizing is conducted at from 60 to 140°C.

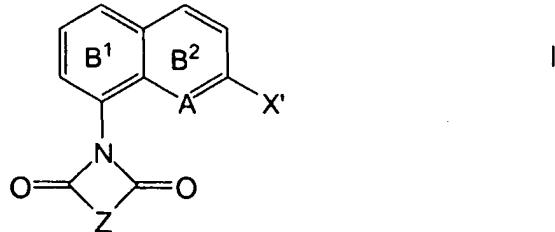
31. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the mean particle size of the crystallized organic pigment is < 150 nm.

32. (New) The method of Claim 12, wherein the crystallized pigment has a BET surface area of 30 to 120 m<sup>2</sup>/g.

33. (New) A method of coloring a media, comprising:

- (a) crystallizing an organic pigment according to the method of Claim 12 followed by
- (b) combining the organic pigment with a media.

34. (New) A compound represented by the formula I':



wherein

A is =N-;

X' is methyl;

The rings B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> may be independently additionally substituted by one or more identical or different R radicals other than hydrogen, wherein B<sup>2</sup> is not substituted at the 4-position;

R is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>R<sup>5</sup>, -COOH, -COO<sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, -COOR<sup>6</sup> or -COR<sup>6</sup>;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are each independently hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkenyl whose carbon chain may in either case be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup>-, -CO- or -SO<sub>2</sub>- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and acetyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl whose carbon skeleton may be interrupted by one or more -O-, -S-, -NR<sup>7</sup>- or -CO- moieties and/or which may be substituted by one or more of hydroxyl, halogen, aryl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and acetyl; hydroabietyl, abietyl or aryl; R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> or R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> may combine to form a 5- to 7-membered cyclic radical which contains the nitrogen atom and may contain further hetero atoms;

R<sup>5</sup> is a radical of the formula IIb':



R<sup>6</sup> is one of the R<sup>1</sup> alkyl radicals;

R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl;

Me is an alkali metal ion;

Z and Z' are each independently phenylene which is substituted by one or more of halogen, -SO<sub>3</sub>H, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Me<sup>+</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> N<sup>+</sup>R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>, and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl.